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important truth that may easily be overlooked, that the cult had a valid religious basis aside from mere adulation. The final lecture, which is devoted to the breaking down of the old polytheism in the Augustan age, covers ground already familiar to the average student. The religious ideas of Vergil, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, and Propertius are discussed separately and in some detail. In each case lecture limits impose a rather sketchy treatment, but most readers of the Augustan poets will agree with the conclusions that are reached. In general, though not aggressively popular in style these lectures are thoroughly readable, and will appeal to anyone who has even a casual interest in the subject of Roman religion.

K. PRESTON

A Selection of Latin Verse. Edited by the Instructors in Latin in Williams College. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914. 75 cents.

The members of the Latin department at Williams College deserve much credit for preparing this attractive little anthology of Latin verse. Though designed primarily for use in freshman classes at Williams, it should interest all who feel the need of enlarging and enriching the Latin program in our colleges. In its present form the book includes selections in chronological order from all the best writers of Latin poetry, beginning with Ennius and ending with the Latin hymns. The choice is good, and we miss few of our favorite poems and passages. In the index of authors and selections which is appended the editors have omitted, with reason doubtless, to include dates; these are of course readily accessible to the inquiring schoolboy, but it might be just as well to have them where they would occasionally strike even the unwilling eye. The editors promise to include commentary in a later edition. This will considerably increase the availability of the volume for general use. The make-up of the book is attractive, and it deserves a place in the library as well as in the classroom.

K. PRESTON

Greek Philosophy. Part I, Thales to Plato. By JOHN BURNET. London: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. x+360.

Professor Burnet has given us in his latest work a practical application of the principles of Platonism which he sets forth, for he has achieved that due Mixture in which are order and beauty and goodness, and has bridged for us the gap between the naked Form of the "pocket philosophy" and the Unlimited of German erudition. He has produced an account of the rise of Greek philosophy which is clear, logical, attractive in style, constantly suggestive, and remarkable as well for an admirable distribution of emphasis as for a conciseness which involves neither sacrifice of interest nor the omission of essential facts. It is worthy of a scholar who has spent a quarter of a century in studying the texts of the ancient writers on philosophy.

Professor Burnet warns the reader at the start that the detailed grounds upon which his discussion is based are not to be looked for in this volume. The opinions expressed in the earlier part are in general the conclusions reached in his *Early Greek Philosophy*; those of the later chapters he hopes to support by detailed argument at some future time. There is of course much that will give rise to question and even to vigorous opposition when it is stated in a form which makes it properly a subject for controversy—for example, the specific distinctions which he draws between what is “Socratic” and what “Platonic” in the dialogues of Plato. But the severest critic of Professor Burnet’s opinions cannot fail to be impressed by the clearness and simplicity with which he discusses the great sophists of the fifth century and the “reaction against science” (pp. 105 ff.), the *ἀνθρωπος μέτρον* dictum of Protagoras (pp. 115 f.), the relation of the Platonic Socrates to the Socrates of Xenophon and to the caricature contained in the Clouds (esp. pp. 149 f.), the doctrine of reminiscence (pp. 153 ff.), and many topics which cannot here be enumerated. The synopses of dialogues which make up the greater portion of Book iii are particularly valuable. The usefulness of the book might, however, have been increased by a freer use of cross-reference and by more frequently stating the essential points of important controversies.

This brilliantly written study should be invaluable to the student who wishes to trace the first development of philosophic thought—provided he does not let himself forget that there are other points of view than the author’s—and especially welcome to the classical scholar whose interests in other fields of research have obliged him for many years to leave the pages of his Plato unturned.

GEORGE MILLER CALHOUN

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Aegean Days. By J. IRVING MANATT. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. Pp. xii+405. \$3.00.

The book is divided into two parts. The first, “A Summer in the Cyclades,” contains the record of a summer’s experiences while the author was American consul at Athens. Most of the summer was spent at Andros and this explains the somewhat undue prominence given to this island—fifteen out of twenty-one chapters. Tenos, Naxos, Paros, and Syra are the other islands described. Part II contains “Some Island Studies.” These include the record of a cruise with Dörpfeld to Aegina, Euboea, Delos, Mykonos, Samos; a description of Keos; a visit to Troy; a chapter each on Lesbos and Chios, and two on Ithaca. These are of special interest because the first records a visit to Ithaca in 1889 when that island’s title to Odysseus was still unchallenged, the second is Dörpfeld’s Ithaca. Mr. Manatt has fallen under “Dörpfeld’s spell” and he tells the reader very frankly that he is unable in the end to decide the vexed question.

Mr. Manatt’s method of treatment is historical. An island is visited, the landing and the incidents of securing lodgings are described, and then the